THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XVII., No. 818. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 31st, 1866. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of Alex. Downie & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.
tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Merchant and Commission Agent*, under the firm of Wm. Remé & Co.

WILLIAM REMÉ.
5my 693 Shanghai, 1st Feb., 1866.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a branch of our Japan business at this Port under the management of Mr. Albert Schroers, who is authorized to sign our firm.

TEXTOR & Co.

Hong name—Tak Chuen 全德

Premises corner of Pekin and Keangsoo Roads.
31ma 682 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—I have taken the house in Hankow Road formerly occupied by Dr. Sibbald, and am doing business as a *Commission Agent & Broker.*

WILLIAM CHURCH.
Wha-Loong 華隆
30ju 683 Shanghai, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Clement Lucas has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
31ma 684 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas S. Odell in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. Ernest Deacon has this day been admitted a partner.

DEACON & Co.
30ju 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Craven Wilson in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. Craven Wilson & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—During my absence from China, I have appointed Mr. D. L. Hunter of this port to act as my attorney; and I have to request that all communications from this date be addressed to him at the office of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.

J. T. BRAND.
tf 664 Shanghai, 21st Oct., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of Kinnear & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.
Office,—*Laou-Hokee-Hong.*
tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

JOHN POOK,
COMMISSION AGENT,
4, Lime Street Square,
London, E.C.
tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ST. Julien Claret, (Barton & Guestier's) 1-doz. cases,		Tls. 8.00
Medoc,	(do. do.)	„ 5.00
Finest Cognac Brandy,	(do. do.)	„ 10.00
Sherry,	(Ysasis,)	„ 8.00
Cognac,	(Gledstanes Coningham,)	„ 8.00
„	„ „ „	„ 6.00
Port	„ „ „	„ 8.00
„	„ „ „	„ 7.00
Sherry,	„ „ „	„ 8.00
Champagne,		„ 12.00
Soda Water,	(Schweppe's,)	Tls. 1.25
Nassau Seltzer Water,		„ 2.00

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 1st August, 1865.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings of European construction or their contents, at current rates of Premium.

WILSON CORNABÉ & Co.
20ap 687 Chefoo, 1st January, 1866.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1821.

EXISTING INSURANCES UPWARDS of 75 MILLIONS PREMIUMS MODERATE. Settlements of Losses prompt and liberal. No charge for Policies.

Agent at Shanghai,
F. R. GAMWELL.
23ju-66 666 Shanghai, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1863.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.
George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. Iveson, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Actg. Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 319 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.
Established in 1782.

Trustees & Directors.
Decimus Burton, Esq
Travers Buxton, Esq
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq
William Cotton, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
William James Lancaster, Esq.
John Dorrien Magens, Esq
John Timothy Oxley, Esq,
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.
Henry Heyman Toulmin Esq.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the Phœnix Company, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, *on the most favorable Terms.*

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
61 a, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
23de-66 671 December, 23rd, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper,
Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
27jy 690 January 27th, 1866.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,
In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid
Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS

Magenta, Roseine, Fuchsine, Violet
Purple, Crimson, Mauve, Blue,
Green, Canary Orange, Yellow,
Phosphine, Scarlet, Red, Ultramarine.
Brown, Black, Regina, Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
10a, Coleman Street, London.
N.B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dye.
14oc-66 o-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
OSTEOEIDON.
Patent, March 1st, 1862,

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
DENTISTS.
Diploma 1815.
27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill, London;
Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

Gabriel's Celebrated Odontalgique, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

Gabriel's Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

13my-66 599 May 13th, 1865.

Rue St. Martin 298 à Paris.
A LA CORBEILLE FLEURIE.

PINAUD'S EXTRA FINE PERFUMERY.

Perfumer to Her Majesty the Queen of England.

PRODUCTS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED

Violet Vinegar.—For the toilet, most exquisitely perfumed, gives new life to the epiderme, renders the skin soft and delicate; and removes effectually spots and pimples of every description.

Eau de Cologne.—Extra fine and extra strong, specially requisite in hot climates as necessary for the health, and for dissipating dangerous miasmas.

Lettuce Juice Soap.—Adopted by all the fashionable world for the brilliancy it imparts to the skin.

Nymphean Juice Soap.—Most delicately and exquisitely perfumed.

Extra fine Wild Flower Pomade.—For preserving and regenerating the hair, which it renders silky and abundant.

Medulline Oil.—For beautifying the hair specially perfumed with *Violettes de Parme*, unequalled for softness and delicacy of perfume, and is adopted for this reason by all the elegants of the day. It is a most precious toilet article—no toilet table is complete without it.

Hygienic Elixirs and Powders.—For the teeth. These products render the teeth most brilliant, sweeten and perfume the breath, and give a healthy rose color to the gums.

Alpasine.—An emulsive cream, invented by Mr. Mignot, and for which Mr. Pinaud is the sole and general agent. It is a brilliant white composed entirely of vegetable substances, may be used without any danger, and its use cannot be detected.

The above named preparations, and a host of others, have gained for Pinaud the splendid reputation his articles enjoy throughout the world, the best proof of which exists in the numerous rewards obtained in all the exhibitions.

Principal Wholesale Establishment, 298 Rue St. Martin. } Paris,
Principal Retail Establishment, 30 Boulevard des Italiens }

General Depot in Shanghai, at
J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
tf 645 30th September, 1865.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of Overbeck & Co.

H. OVERBECK.

Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發 順

Office at Messrs. Marstens, Latham & Co.'s house.

3 sg 700 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

DEATH.

At Chefoo, on the 31st Dec., 1865, after a short illness, Thomas Roberts, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, Chefoo, in his 44th year.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel.)	Feb. 14	Hankow,.........	Mar. 23
Hongkong,.......	Mar. 22	Nagasaki,.........	Mar. 26
Tientsin,........	,, 19	Yokohama,......	Mar. 17

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,......	Dec. 1	Received via Marseilles, Jan. 13th.
Shanghai,.......	Nov. 25	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending March 30th, 1866.

	Malwa.		Patna.	Benares.
Mar.	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	New.—Tls.	Tls.
24,—		655	515 a 520	
26,—		660	520	
27,—		665 a 670	525	
28,—		665 a 670	525	515
29,—		665 a 670	526 a 527	
30,—				

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—March 30th, *Express*, (Br. str.) Whitelow, from Ningpo; *Erl King*, (Br. str.) Pinel, from Sydney; *Minerva*, (Br. bq.) Fox, from Fuchau. 31st, *Kiangsi*, (Am. str.) Law, from Ningpo; *Fusi Yama*, (Br. str.) Hardie, from Hankow.

Departed.—March 30th, *Bessie Searight*, (Br. brg.) Tinmin, for Tientsin; *Marion*, (Br. bq.) Laughton, for Newchwang; *Aden*, (Br. str.) Andrews, for Hongkong; *Japan*, (Br. str.) Bell, for Tientsin via Chefoo; *Nanzing*, (Br. str.) Tulloh, for Tientsin via Chefoo; *Cathrina*, (Ham. bq.) Gram, for Chefoo; *Madura*, (Br. bq.) Mathews, for Swatow; *Medina*, (Br. bq.) Le Feuvre, for Chefoo; *Express*, (Br. str.) Whitelow, for Ningpo; *Chinaman*, (Br. sh.) Downie, for Fuchau. 31st, *Paou Shun*, (Chi. str.) Hore, for a cruise; *Confucius*, (Chi. str.) McCaslin, for Nankin; *Kiangsi*, (Am. str.) Law, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.—Per *Ganges*, Captain Bernard, for Hongkong.—Captain and Messrs. Black, Actg. C. General Long, Ensign Cook, Tighe, Farr, J. Menzies and F. Major. Per *Aviso* for Nagasaki, Messrs. Norton, Bröschen and Wignall and ten Chinese. Per *Hiogo*, for Nagasaki.—Messrs. H. P. Bochett, J. Schimidt, P. Mayer, S. Verhagen, and 12 Chinese.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Monday the 9th proximo.

The London Mail of the 10th Feb., due in Hongkong on the 23rd March, and here on the 28th.—It arrived last year on the 30th March per *Yesso*.

The French Mail of Feby. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th March, and here on the 5th of April. It arrived last year on the 5th of April per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5.30 p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866.

The opinions expressed by writers on Chinese matters as to the advance of enlightenment in this country are so various, that those who endeavour to form their conclusions on the ever varying mould of newspaper criticism, find the attempt hopeless and are obliged to resign themselves to that ignorance which has for so many ages shrouded eastern affairs from the knowledge of Europeans. It is true that the balance of authority inclines to the side of those who assert that no progress is being made, while some are found ready to affirm that the only movement which can be detected is one of retrogression. The critics who belong to the latter class have doubtless facts whereon to base their judgment, but we are disposed to believe that those facts have been distorted to suit their views by individual commentators. Not indeed that any noteworthy advance has been made such as would justify us in hoping for a speedy emancipation from all the trammels of ignorance and prejudice. But of late there have been certain indications of improvement—certain symptoms of a tendency to enquire into the reasons of things which were before deemed unworthy of notice. And this tendency becoming manifest at the very time of the completion of the indemnity payments, gives us every reason to believe that the apprehensions which were once entertained, of a return to the old exclusive system when the presence of foreigners should no longer be a necessity, were groundless. We have of late drawn attention on several occasions to *the gradual advance of the Chinese in* European science, and to the readiness wherewith they have adopted the more useful western arts. War and its accessories have, it is true, claimed the largest share of their attention, but they have now paid a tribute to the superiority of European nations in the arts of peace, and to the indomitable energy which has enabled the great powers of the west to extend their commerce to the utmost limits of the earth. The embassy, or more properly commission, which accompanies Mr. Hart to Europe, by both its composition and the instructions it has received, testifies to the gradual but sure development of enlightened ideas. The head of the commission is one Pin Ch'un, an official of about sixty-four years of age who was formerly a district magistrate in Kiangsi, and for a time acted as prefect of the department of Nanchang, in which lies the capital city of the province. He has been employed for some time past as Mr. Hart's assistant in the preparation of Chinese correspondence with the yamên of foreign affairs, and the experience he thus gained has doubtless recommended him for the appointment which, at the desire of the Emperor on the formal application of Prince Kung, he has now accepted. The position that he holds is one of trust and importance, for it confers on Pin *ta lao yeh* the third grade of rank, and the position of a supernumerary senior clerk in the yamên. His son and two students from the yamên school of languages who accompany him, are raised to the sixth grade, his son being further made a supernumerary junior clerk in the yamên. A third student, who previously held no rank, receives a button of the seventh class. All the expenses of travelling are of course borne by the yamên, and the members of the commission have had assigned to them a fair allowance for outfit. The instructions wherewith they are furnished have not been published officially, but from a well authenticated document they would appear to be, in few words, these. That this being the first mission of the kind ever despatched by the Chinese government, they will be carefully informed by Mr. Hart of all that regards the countries they may pass through, and the feelings and peculiarities *of the different populations*. They are moreover to take careful note of everything they may see *en route*, in order that on their return they may present a report. Of course this mission would hardly have been sent, but for the opportunity of placing it under Mr. Hart's wing; and the selection of the persons chosen is due without doubt to their previous connection with him. It is a noteworthy feature in the arrangement, and bears out the inferences which we have drawn above, that the old man and his son are during their absence placed honorarily on the establishment of the Chinese Foreign office, and this position is a portion of their reward for undertaking the duties imposed upon them.

The question where to place a limit on interference by the native authorities with their subjects residing in the foreign settlements, has frequently been under discussion. Previous to the receipt of the despatch from Sir Frederick Bruce alluded to by H. M. Consul, a disposition existed to ignore the right of the Taotai to any jurisdiction at all over Chinese living within the magic circle. But the untenability of such a position was pointed out by H. M. Minister, and the principle that the native authorities have an undoubted right to deal with their own subjects in their own territory, clearly laid down. As the right of foreigners in the foreign settlement at Shanghai is merely proprietary, it follows that the Chinese living within its limits are as *completely subject to the* action of the Taotai as those residing within the city. But while fully admitting this principle, care must be taken not to fall into the other extreme; while giving the Taotai every facility for collecting Imperial taxes, it would be a grave error to permit the exaction of unauthorized squeezes calculated to drive native residents from the settlement, to the serious depreciation of foreign property. Having recognised a principle which was as objectionable as indefeasible, it only remains to modify as far as possible the inconveniences resulting from the recognition; and the history of Municipal diplomacy since September 1862, records constant endeavours by the Council to protect native residents against the extortion of their local rulers. During the progress of the rebellion, the squeezing system was at its height. It was nothing uncommon for a single individual to be mulcted in Tls. 15,000 or Tls. 20,000 at one swoop. The necessities of the government afforded a certain excuse for those exactions judged from an oriental point of view. But now that the cause of extreme monetary pressure has been removed, it might fairly be expected that undue taxation should cease also. Such, however, has not been the case. The correspondence between the Municipal Council and H. B. M. Consul which we lay before our readers, discloses the existence of a system of local taxation framed peculiarly for the benefit of Chinese residing in the English and American settlements; and to which residents in the native city are not liable. This taxation is clearly illegal and unjustifiable, and it is satisfactory to find that the English and American Consuls express their readiness to resist it. The misfortune is that the levy still goes on, and it is evident that energetic measures will have to be taken to persuade the authorities to refrain. The hearty co-operation of the Consuls with the Council can alone attain this object. We are strongly of opinion that supervision should be most actively exercised by the Municipal Council over the execution of all warrants from the Taotai within the foreign settlement. As we said before, the question now is how to mitigate the inconvenience which the recognition of a plenary right of jurisdiction involves, in dealing with officials so lax in political morality as the Chinese. Though we may not shield natives who prefer our neighborhood, against legal action by their own rulers, we may at least satisfy ourselves that they are not unduly oppressed beyond their brethren residing elsewhere. It is of the highest importance that no warrant be executed until after due examination at the Consulates; but unless Consular sanction to its execution be formally communicated to the Council, it is impossible that supervision in this respect should be exercised. This is, in effect, the position which the Council has taken up in the course of the correspondence. The intention to execute a Chinese warrant ought, they insist, to be communicated to them, in order that may depute a policeman to superintend the operation. Any unauthorised interference will then become impossible as it would be at once checked by the Municipal police, while no legitimate action by the Taotai would be interfered with.

Summary of the Week.

The Shanghai Rangers' Amateur Dramatic corps played at the Lyceum on Wednesday last with great success. The house was filled to *overflowing* and the expression of satisfaction universal. A meeting of shareholders in the French Gas Company has been held, at which it was shown that the financial affairs of the Company were in a most satisfactory condition; and that there was every probability they would be in readiness to supply gas in the course of August next.

Nagasaki Correspondence reports the occurrence of a severe gale at that port; fortunately no damage was sustained by the ships in port, though many of them dragged their anchors.

From Foochow we learn that the U. S. corvette *Wyoming* has run on a rock and injured her bottom so severely that she was obliged to be docked,

---

LETTER FROM MR. HOGG TO THE FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL.

Shanghai, *March* 27th, 1866.

Dear Sir,—Having had my attention drawn by a mutual friend to *discrepancies* between some statements by me and those made by yourself, and feeling sure it was no more your intention than mine to have wilfully misstated facts, I would make this explanation.

Instead of stating that you had at one meeting affirmed the binding nature of the Land Regulations and at another repudiated them, I should perhaps have said that the *impression* left on my mind as well as on that of the reporters of the public press and others, was that in an answer to a question addressed by me to you in October 1865, you had given me to understand that the Land Regulations were binding on the French settlement

On reference to the official minutes it has been shewn me however that your reply did not go so far.

In regard to these minutes I am anxious to correct an error into which I was inadvertently led in my anxiety to justify myself from the imputations which I conceived you had cast upon me in your letter to Mr. Consul Winchester. I was correct in stating that my clerk returned you the draft minutes of the meeting of October, which were in French, but I find I was in error in stating that I did not sign some minutes; for though I did not sign the draft minutes. I afterwards appear to have signed others, a fact that had escaped my recollection.

I feel that this explanation is due to you, and I assure you that whether justified or not in expressing the impression which your answer to my question conveyed to myself and others I had no intention of accusing you of deliberate departure from the truth.

I remain
Dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
James Hogg.

M. le Viscomte Brenier de Montmorand,
&c., &c., &c.

LETTER FROM THE CONSUL-GENERAL FOR AMERICA TO THE CONSUL-GENERAL FOR FRANCE.

U. S. Consulate General for China,
Shanghai, 26th March, 1866.

To Vct. Brenier de Montmorand,
Consul General for France, Shanghai.

Sir,—The dispatch you addressed to me on the 8th instant, was, as you wished, read at the meeting of Land Renters held the following day by our colleague the Consul for Great Britain, who was in the chair. It calls for some explanation which it is now my purpose to offer, although I need add but little to what was said by our colleague at that time.

As I understand it, the object of that meeting was to consider certain changes of the Land Regulations, proposed by a committee appointed by a previous meeting. There was no power of legislation vested in it, and its action could have the significance only of an expression of public opinion, and as such alone is it worthy of attention.

If this be a correct statement of the object and province of the meeting, it will be readily understood that there was no design to legislate for the quarter south of the Yang-king-pang. Any attempt to take part in the control of that quarter, excepting through legitimate channels, would neither be feasible nor commend itself to the good sense of the Land Renters. The inclusion of the southern quarter in the definition of the boundaries, to which you call attention, is cerainly worthy of note, but only so as it evinces that the Land Renters were not indifferent to the object of providing a code of rules which might be accepted for the whole settlement.

Touching the point raised by you, that you were not consulted in the appointment of the Committee above named, it is only necessary to point out that it was not a deputation of the Consuls, but of the Land Renters, and, as such, its composition and its province concerned the Land-Renters only. So far as I know, none of the Consuls were consulted in these respects.

There may, however, have arisen some misapprehension of the object of the meeting, from the manner in which it was called. It is competent, of course, for any Consul to notify a meeting, but it has usually happened that, in the quarter south of the Yang-king-pang, they have been called by the Consular representatives of France only, while in the quarter north of the Yang-king-pang, the Consul for the time being whose appointment has been of the longest standing, has performed this duty. In this instance I was the senior officer, but there were reasons, such as Mr. Winchester's greater experience and the preponderance of the interests represented by him, which induced me to desire that he should take the initiative. He was, however, unwilling to act alone in the matter, and it thus happened that we joined in issuing the call. The custom heretofore pursued, and the circumstances, will, I trust, absolve us from any charge of want of courtesy towards yourself, or towards our colleagues generally.

But the feature of your dispatch which appears to me most important, is the announcement of your willingness to sign the rules determined upon, and of your intention to draw up *another code for the quarter south of the* Yang-king-pang, and to submit them for the signature of your colleagues.

It will not be competent for me to sign such a code, but I will, of course, refer it to my superior at Peking, whenever you request me to do so. I trust, however, that the movement for the establishment of one Municipal Government at this port, which I hear has been inaugurated at Peking, and in support of which such weighty considerations may be urged, will bring about a solution of the question, and render it necessary only for us to turn our attention toward the perfection of one system of Municipal Government for the whole settlement.

Before returning this answer I have consulted Mr. Winchester, who assures me of his entire concurrence in the views stated above, and states that, in consenting to be present at a meeting which gave opportunity to the whole body of the Land Renters of these quarters to express their opinions on a proposal emanating from a committee of themselves, it was in no way intended to preclude, or even to prejudge future official discussion, the proposal of alterations, or the substitution of a new code, as the same might be hereafter determined by the Consular agents, and the representatives of the Treaty powers.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
GEO. F. SEWARD,
United States Consul General.

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING ILLEGAL TAXATION IN THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 27*th January*, 1866.

Sir,—A warrant issued from the City bearing date the 18th December, 1865, for the arrest of thirteen Chinese shopkeepers, was handed to the Municipal Police yesterday morning for execution.

The cause assigned for the arrest of the persons named in the warrant is the non-payment of certain unauthorized taxes, assumed to be due by natives residing within the English and American divisions of the foreign settlement.

As the imposts sought to be levied are simply "squeezes," the Watch Committee have deemed it expedient to make known to you the purport of the warrant before allowing it to be carried into effect.

A reference to the Minutes of a Conference held at H. B. M.'s Consulate on the 12th June, 1863, shows that certain arrangements were agreed to between H. B. M.'s Consul, the Municipal Council, and H. E. the Taoutai, as to the taxation of natives residing within the limits above named: Paragraph 7 of this agreement reads:—"The tax on rental having been "agreed to, the Taoutai shall not impose a poll "tax or similar impost within the settlement, "nor shall any addition be made to existing "taxes."

The Council consider this attempt at a new tax, a direct breach of the agreement above quoted. Shopkeepers are already taxed for Municipal purposes, and such an additional tax as the warrant indicates the Taotai is endeavoring to levy, increases their burdens, and is calculated to very seriously damage the material interests of this settlement.

The Chinese authorities have periodically made similar attempts to the above, but the Council trust such action on your part will be taken on this occasion as to prevent a repetition of them for the future.

I have therefore the honor to hand you the warrant sent to the Superintendent of Police for execution, and to request you will be so good as to point out to H. E. the Taoutai, the error into which, it is assumed, he has accidentally been led.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. Keswick,
Chairman.

C. A. Winchester, Esq.
H. B. M.'s Consul.

No. 16. H. M.'s Consulate,
Shanghai, 30th January, 186

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, forwarding a Chinese warrant which on examination appears to have been formally issued by the authorized local taxing board for the purpose of recovering sums due by thirteen Chinese resident in the foreign quarter.

I find on enquiry that a summons was issued from the Mixed Court against one of the recusants—that the case was gone into and adjourned—and, when called for rehearing, found to have been settled by the satisfaction of the demand. While I shall always be happy to unite with the Council in endeavoring to protect Chinese residents against unlawful acts of extortion on the part of individual officers or others, my instructions do not warrant me in questioning the right of the authorities to impose and collect within the settlement the lawful duties and taxes payable by all natives in the city, suburbs and neighbouring districts.

From the proceedings at the Mixed Court it was evident that the sums referred to in the warrant consisted of petty dues on produce intended for native consumption, borne landwise,—and such as are lawfully levied from the Chinese of the neighborhood.

Observing that your letter alludes to the terms of an arrangement made with the Taotai on the 12th of June 1863, I at once referred to the document, which on examination I found to embody a temporary arrangement with respect to the collection of the house tax during the existence of the disturbances in Kiangnan and that more than a year ago the Taotai voluntarily abandoned his moiety of the tax which had been levied under it.

Under all the circumstances of the case I felt it to be my duty before taking any action in reference to your request, to consult my colleague Mr. Seward the United States Consul General, and carefully to consider the general tenor of the several instructions by which I am directed to regulate my proceedings towards the Chinese residents in the settlement.

I accordingly submitted your letter and the warrant to Mr. Seward, with whom—in respect of personal knowledge of events as they took place at the time, just appreciation of the course the orders of our Governments require us to pursue, and common interest in all that concerns the well-being of the settlement—it was a clear obligation to consult.

The enclosed copy of a memorandum which has received our signatures, will inform you of the conclusion at which we have arrived in this particular case—namely, that we see no ground for interfering with the right of the Chinese authorities to levy the taxes or dues claimed.

It may save future misapprehension to refer briefly to the tenor of the instructions which must guide my dealings with Chinese authorities in regard to their rights over the Chinese resident within the settlement. The contents of the well known despatch of Sir Frederick Bruce, No. 63, of 8th September 1862, to Mr. W. H. Medhurst, are decisively opposed to any interference with the natural relations of the Chinese to their own Government. Again, on the 5th of Nov of the above year, Her Majesty's Minister addressed the same officer, in reference to this very subject of taxation, in the following terms. "The Taotai is entitled to levy taxes as he "pleases; and as long as he merely seeks to im-"pose taxes on persons resident in the concession "which are paid by those living in the city, I "see no reason for objecting to it at a time when "it is our interest, as well as that of the Chi-"nese, that the Government shall not be de-"prived of its resources." The appproval of these views by Her Majesty's Government was notified in the following language, extracted from Earl Russell's Despatch, No. 55 of April 8, 1863 "The lands situated within the limits of the "British settlement are without doubt Chi-"nese territory; and it cannot reasonably be "held that the mere fact of residence exempts "Chinese subjects from fulfilling their national "obligations."

I am entirely satisfied that it is not the intention of yourself and colleagues, whose proceedings throughout the term of office about to expire have been characterized by usefulness and moderation, to revert to the unsound ideas prevalent before the publication of Sir Frederick Bruce's Despatch; but the subject is one on which—considering the changing personnel of the municipal body, and my own recent assumption of Consular duties in China, after an absence of several years spent elsewhere—it appeared to me desirable that there should be no ground for misconception as to the course of conduct prescribed by my instructions.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Charles A. Winchester,
H. M.'s Consul.

Memorandum.

Shanghai, Jan. 31st, 186

The undersigned have given their careful attention to the letter of the Chairman of the Municipal Council, dated the 27th instant, in which it is alleged that a warrant has been issued by the Tau-Tai for the arrest of thirteen Chinese resident in the settlement, who have refused to pay certain levies made upon them, that the said levies are simply squeezes—that they are made in violation of an agreement between the Municipal Council and the Taotai entered into on 12th of June, 1863,—that they will, if allowed, increase existing burdens, and are thus calculated to damage the interests of the settlement—and, that the Chinese authorities have attempted similar levies heretofore. The letter ends by forwarding to Her Majesty's Consul the warrant in question, and requesting that he will be "so good as to p "out to his Excellency the Tau-Tai, the error "into which it is assumed he has accidentally been led."

The undersigned do not clearly understand why it is assumed that the levy is simply a squeeze, and that the Tau-Tai has accidentally fallen into an error in issuing the warrant.

Until the grounds of this assumption be clearly stated, the undersigned prefer to consider that the Tau-Tai has acted with due knowledge and intent, in affixing his seal of office to a document of a public nature.

Nor can the undersigned perceive the bearing of the remark that the levy would be injurious to the interests of the settlement, and that the Tau-Tai has periodically attempted similar levies. It must be admitted that, in one sense, all taxes are injurious to the public interests, while if the latter remark be meant to indicate that such attempts have heretofore failed, the undersigned have not been informed of the circumstances under which the attempts were made, and the reasons for their failure.

The right of the Chinese authorities to tax their own people, resident within the settlements, has been fully discussed in the past, and admitted by our respective Governments.

The undersigned infer from the tenor of his letter, that the Chairman of the Municipal Council is disposed to admit the existence of this right, and that his objection to the proposed levy is based upon the agreement mentioned.

The undersigned are not prepared to say that that agreement is of any binding force or effect at this time. It was made in view of a conjuncture and exigency which has long since passed away. The local treasury was at the moment greatly embarrassed, and the authorities were necessarily resorting to every means within their power, to raise funds to meet the demands made upon them. To prevent collisions of authority, the agreement mentioned was urged and acceded to. It was meant for the moment, but not at all as a Charter for the Municipality, defining the limits of taxation for all coming time.

To the undersigned it appears right that, at this moment of perfect tranquillity in the settlements and surrounding districts, when no exceptional condition of affairs intervenes to render an exceptional course of action necessary, we should revert, in dealing with the authorities, to first principles. It is by a strict adherence to these, that we can alone hope for a friendly intercourse with them.

The undersigned are aware, however, that some of the levies of the local authorities may be found to violate the Treaty rights of the people of foreign nations residing here. It is not alleged that this has happened in the instance before them, but they are fully prepared to take active measures, should any cases of the kind be brought to their notice. They are moreover prepared to resist any levies of the authorities which at the same time are not made upon the people resident within the city walls.

Charles A. Winchester,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
Geo. F. Seward,
U. S. Consul General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, *March 15th*, 1866.

Sir,—I duly received your letter of the 30th Jany, giving cover to a memorandum signed by yourself and the Consul General of the United States of America, in reply to my communication of the 27th ulto.

Pressure of Municipal work, and your recent absence from Shanghai, have caused greater delay in acknowledging your correspondence than I could have wished, but I have now the honor to make the following remarks in connection with the subject brought to your notice by the Council.

The Members of Council have very carefully considered the memorandum dated the 31st January, and though they recognize and admit the soundness and general accuracy of the views advanced respecting the jurisdiction of the Chinese Authorities over the native residents in this settlement, they would point out that, in their opinion, you have failed to perceive that the Council's complaint against the Chinese Authorities was that they levied on native residents within this settlement, in addition to the national, universal and just taxes, local and illegal "squeezes," or what may perhaps be more correctly termed unauthorized exactions.

The warrants in question were for the arrest of shopkeepers who refused to pay such exactions; and in refusing to allow the Municipal Police to aid the Native Authorities in enforcing their collection, the Council believe they were performing their duty, and protecting the true interests, and defending the just rights of the Municipality.

With regard to the agreement of 12th June 1863 which you do not consider binding at the present time on the contracting parties, I have to state that it is quite true the exigencies of the period when it was entered into, and the state of the Treasury were such as to induce the authorities to make efforts to meet the pecuniary requirements of the Province, and to impose at all hazard taxes and squeezes calculated to raise the sums needed to meet the military expenditure. So unscrupulous were the means then used that it was clear to the Council at the time entrusted with the administration of the affairs of the settlement, that it was intended to make the native residents within the Municipal boundaries bear in a very unequal manner the burdens of the State; and at the same time that the Council recognized the urgency of the need for money, they wisely took care to prevent any thing like gross injustice in the form levies were made, by obtaining the agreement which you and your colleague now assert is ended, but which the Council maintain should still be operative.

I hardly think you and the United States Consul General will, on giving the subject fuller consideration, differ from the Council in concluding that, if it were wise at a time of such straits to find funds for the Provincial Treasury, to put a limit to the extent to which exactions from the natives should be made, it is now doubly necessary to be watchful of the action of the native authorities, when we find that, without a like good reason, they are endeavouring to exact, and are unfortunately succeeding in collecting, larger sums from those of their fellow subjects within the limits of this cosmopolitan settlement than they did in the time of the nation's trouble, notwithstanding that the necessity for such squeezes has passed away.

It is a fact that, notwithstanding the quiet of the country, a system of "squeezes" has been elaborated, and perfected to such an extent as to embrace everything within the precincts of the Municipality. Every shop is specially taxed or licensed, and I believe not a single trade escapes; and it is furthermore a fact that foreign commerce, in addition to the Imperial dues which it has to pay in accordance with Treaties, is burdened with serious squeeze of an entirely local nature, and which the Council conceive to be unjust and in direct opposition to the letter and intention of the foreign tariff and trade regulations. Not a single article that is imported or exported, not the most insignificant product of the country necessary for consumption in the settlement or in the harbour, is exempt from these illegal imposts which are becoming burdensome to an almost intolerable degree.

The Council is anxious that you should not misunderstand their objections to the action of the native authorities—that the natives resident within the settlement should be exempt from national obligations they are far from advocating, but they are strongly impressed with a sense of the injustice that is being perpetrated, and are not disposed to be silent when they find burdens almost too grievous to be borne, and which are not exacted elsewhere, forced upon this settlement because it happens to be a port to which foreigners resort, and at which a great trade is carried on. The Council are of opinion that not a single cent of taxation beyond what is national and for Imperial purposes should be levied in this settlement, and the celebrated despatch of Sir F. Bruce bearing date 8th September, 1863, and numbered 63, the Council conceive, had reference only to such Imperial taxes.

The native residents are not fairly dealt by, when in addition to the taxes they pay to the Municipal Council for maintaining the whole Municipal machinery in working order, they are compelled to pay to the Taoutai large additional sums, of which not the smallest part is devoted to the good of this settlement, or is in any way applied to promote the interests and prosperity of its inhabitants. Even were taxes similar to those collected in the neighbouring city only levied, it would be unjust, and in the opinion of the Council would call for your enlighted remonstrance, interference, and protest, for it would be placing this settlement under a great hardship, simply because in it, foreign trade was carried on.

The position the Council take is a simple one, and one I believe that must be acknowledged to be just; it is that no taxes of a local character should be collected within the settlement for other than its own internal and municipal requirements, so long as its affairs are administered by a Board of its own residents.

I again repeat that with Imperial taxes and all authorized national exactions, the Council have no desire to interfere, but they protest strongly against and will never cease to resist the collection of impositions, which they consider not only detrimental but illegal and unjust, and which it is too apparent are grievously burdensome to the people to bear in addition to the taxes levied for the necessities of the foreign Municipal institutions of the settlement.

The Council will be glad to furnish you with full particulars of the squeezes illegally collected within the settlement, if you desire to receive them, and I have to request that the subject treated of in this letter be brought to the notice of the foreign Ministers at Peking, if the dispatch of 8th September 1863 above referred to, is viewed by you and your colleague as a stumbling block in resisting pretensions of the Native local authorities which are so detrimental to the interests of this Municipality; and I would suggest on behalf of the Council that no more warrants of a nature similar to those in question be countersigned, until the whole subject has again been considered at Peking.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servt.
W. Keswick,
Chairman.

Charles A. Winchester, Esq.
H. B. M. Consul.

F. No. 39.

H. B. M. Consulate,
Shanghai, *17th March*, 1866

Sir,—Your letter dated 15th instant to my address, on the subject of the Chinese warrants the execution of which was stayed by the Municipal Police, has received my best attention. I regret that the temporary absence of my colleague Mr. Seward prevents me from consulting him in reference to this reply. I gladly recognize the candid and temperate spirit in which the views of the Municipal Council are put forward. That body can certainly depend on my best efforts being used to check the levy of irregular exactions from the Chinese residents; and, while I reserve for future consideration the reference suggested to Peking (a step quite agreeable to me) of the various points in which I am unable to agree with you, I acknowledge the distinction you draw between Imperial taxes and local contributions as not unreasonable, and shall do my best to maintain the exemption of the Chinese resident within Municipal limits from payments of this last description.

No later than yesterday the subject was brought by me before the Taotai who, besides assenting to the above stated principle, declared his readiness to receive complaints against and punish persons who might be detected in illegal exactions. His Excellency mentioned that he had recently punished one individual and was about to try another for this offence. One or two facts reported by Mr. Hogg were also attended to, and the Taotai agreed to instruct the Chehien in the sense of our conversation, and furnish me with a list of all the imperial taxes now levied in the district.

With respect to the particular tax for the enforcement of which the warrants in question were issued, the accompanying memorandum signed by Mr. Carroll the Interpreter of the British Consulate, satisfactorily shows that they refer to an Imperial tax with the collection of which the Council, on its own grounds, does not claim to interfere.

A new set of warrants is to be issued and will be countersealed with the seal used in Mr. Carroll's office. To prevent mistakes, one of the Consular Constables will be present at the execution, which I request you will instruct the Municipal officers not to interfere with.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Charles A. Winchester,
H.M. Consul.

W. Keswick, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council
Shanghai.

Next to the Land-tax the Le-Kin (the tax in question) is the most universally collected through the Empire, and is essentially an Imperial tax. The amounts collected are reported to Peking, and are held at the disposal of the Hoo Poo (Board of Treasury). They may not be appropriated for the use of the Province in which they are collected without special permission; and the estimated amount is always apportioned before it is collected.

In Canton the greater part of the Le-kin was forwarded to Shanghai (7 tenths) for the purpose of assisting in putting down the rebellion. At present (or when I left Canton in May 1865) I believe only three tenths are sent here. It was always a sore point in Canton; the people not liking to see money contributed by themselves sent to another province, and two Viceroys—Laou and his successor Yen—were reprimanded several times, and eventually recalled on account of mal-administration of this tax (among other reasons.)

It is therefore evident that it is a universal and recognized tax, and cannot be called an illegal exaction (a squeeze); and as it is apportioned by the Board of Revenue before it is collected, and the local authorities held responsible for the amount, it is positively unjust to interfere in its collection.

The fact of all the shops in Shanghai but four having paid the tax is a very strong argument in favour of its recognized justice.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the memorandum drawn up by me.

Charles Carroll,
Interpreter.

Council Room.
Shanghai, 24th March, 1866.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., numbered *F* 39, and have on behalf of the members of the Municipal Council to express the satisfaction with which they received your assurance that your efforts will be directed to check, within the settlement, the levy of irregular exactions.

The members of Council are of opinion that before any more warrants be countersigned for the arrest of residents for non-payment of dues, a new and most careful enquiry should be instituted into the nature of the native taxes levied within the settlements.

There is one remark in your letter which the Council hope has been made inadvertently; you state "to prevent mistakes Consular Constables will in future be present at the execution of a warrant." Against this contemplated action on your part, I have in the name of the Council to protest most strongly. It would be in opposition to the traditions of the Municipality, and in direct violation of the recognized rights of the Municipal Council were outside agents allowed to interfere with the duties of the Council and of the Municipal Police, in matters connected with the Chinese residents.

The whole Municipal fabric would be destroyed, and all attempts at Municipal Government, the preservation of order, and the maintenance of the just rights and liberties of the Residents within the limits would at once become a farce, were the power at present centered in the Municipal Council divided. The members of Council request me to state very respectfully, but at the same time distinctly, that in this cosmopolitan settlement, they can recognize no right assumed by *one* Consul to send constables to aid Chinese in the collection of taxes, or to assist in arresting so called defaulters.

The object and design of the Municipal Council were very forcibly expressed by Sir R. Alcock in his speech introducing the present Land Regulations, on the 11th July 1854, to which, as appended to the Regulations, I beg to refer you.

It would be a stultification of the reasonable and sensible views then expressed by the present British Minister at Peking, and in direct opposition to what the Council cannot but regard as the best interests of this settlement, to allow any interference with its Police force, in its efforts to preserve order in accordance with Regulations approved by the Consular body.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. Keswick,
Chairman.

C. A. Winchester, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

H. M. Consulate,
Shanghai, *24th March*, 1866.

No. 49.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your communication of this date; and without entering into the questions raised in all but the first two paragraphs thereof, I think it necessary to draw your attention to the fact that the reasoning proceeds on a misquotation of the words employed in my dispatch *F.* 39.

On consulting the office draft, I find the words employed by me were—"to prevent mistakes one of the Consular constables will be "present at the execution." These, in the connection they stand in, refer strictly to the occasion of the particular warrants which were the subject of correspondence between us, whereas the words erroneously quoted as mine have a general application altogether different.

The anomalies connected with the Municipal government of a settlement like Shanghai are so peculiar that they ought to induce those interested in its success to deal with individual difficulties which may arise in a prudent and cautious manner, and avoid sweeping assertions.

I propose carrying into effect the suggestion of the Council to refer this correspondence to Sir Rutherford Alcock as soon as the business of this office will permit of its being copied. In the meantime I cannot be understood as consenting to limit the countenance and support to be given to the Chinese authorities in the exercise of their Treaty rights, by any other rule than the instructions the tenor of which has already been communicated to you in my letter No. 16 of 30th of January last.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Winchester,
H. M. Consul.

W. Keswick, Esq.,
Chairman
Municipal Council.

Council Room.
Shanghai, *29th March*, 1866.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, in reply to my communication of the same date.

You are correct in stating that the words employed in your despatch F. 39 are misquoted. I regret very much that through accident such an error should have occurred, though in the opinion of the members of Council the deviation from the exact terms used by you in no way affects the soundness of the views expressed respecting what we considered the impolitic innovation of sending Consular constables to be present at the execution of a warrant for the arrest of Chinese.

The members of Council recognize the wisdom of dealing with every case of difficulty that arises in this peculiarly constituted settlement, in a cautious and prudent manner; and their earnest endeavour has been to avoid "sweeping assertions," and to limit their remarks to a plain straight-forward statement of facts, relying upon that ready aid which H. B. M. Consuls have ever afforded the Municipality in asserting its rights and protecting its very important interests.

On the 21st instant a warrant was executed by Chinese police from the city in the presence of Consular constables, and a shopkeeper resident in the settlement seized, carried off, and made a prisoner in the city. The Municipal police were not communicated with as usual. The employment of city police, protected by the presence of Consular constables, is an innovation of so serious and alarming a character, that I take this opportunity of protesting in the name of the Council against the act. It is impossible that Municipal authority can be respected, and order and good government preserved, if residents within the settlement are to be subjected to such treatment. The Council can scarcely administer the affairs of the settlement if all the Consulates in Shanghai can send their constables to aid in making arrests when it may appear good to them.

It is with great satisfaction the members of Council learn your intention to refer their correspondence to H. B. M.'s Minister at Peking, and as a conflict of authority must arise if further arrests occur, the Council would urge the advisability of no further overt acts until any arrangements made at Pekin based on this correspondence can be ascertained.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. Keswick.
Chairman.

C. A. Winchester, Esq.,
H. B. M's. Consul at Shanghai.

THE FRENCH GAS COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders in the French Gas Company was held at the offices in the Rue Montauban on the 26th inst., 51 votes being represented.

M. Fierz, having taken the chair, called on the managing director for the annual report, which M. Meynard read as follows—

Nous venons aujourd'hui soumettre a votre approbation, le compte-rendu de la situation actuelle de la compagnie.

Nous sommes heureux de vous apprendre que toutes nos previsions se sont a peu pres realises. Et, malgre la divergence des opinions qui ont ete emises au sujet des chances de reussite de notre entreprise, surtout a cause de son capital reduit, nous pouvons vous dire que nous avons entre les mains tous les documents necessaires pour etablir le prix de revient de notre usine a gaz, d'une maniere presqu' absolu.

Comme vous le verrez par le premier tableau annexe a ce rapport, nous pourrons facilement terminer les constructions de notre usine avec le capital souscrit par vous, sans avoir recours a une nouvelle emission; puisqu'au contraire il resulte des comptes que nous vous soumettons, qu'il nous restera entre les mains une somme d'environ 2,000 Taels dont une partie pourra, si vous le jugez convenable, etre appliquee au payement de l'interet du capital au prorata des echeances de son versement, sans avoir recours a la garantie de huit pour cent donnee par la Municipalite de la Concession francaise.

Il ne nous reste aucun doute que nous pourrons, comme nous l'avions promis, livrer du Gaz a la consommation publique, au quinze Aout prochain, si les appareils qui sont partis de Londres dans le mois de Janvier, arrivent ici dans le courant du mois de Mai, et dans de bonnes conditions.

Des contrats ont ete passes avec des entrepreneurs qui s'engagent a terminer la construction de la cheminee et des trois corps de batiments destines a recevoir l'usine avant la fin du mois de Juin.

D'autre part, notre correspondant en France nous a donne avis qu'il etait parvenu a decider un fabricant d'appareils a bruler le gaz, a en consigner un assortiment a la compagnie.

Le premier envoi de cette maison a du partir de Londres dans le courant du mois de Fevrier; ces appareils nous arriveront ici assez a temps pour pouvoir les placer dans les maisons qui en demanderont a la compagnie avant le 15 Aout. Il nous announce en meme temps qu'il a engage pour le compte de la compagnie trois ouvriers destines tant au montage de l'usine qu'au placement des appareils d'eclairage a domicile. Ils doivent partir de France par une des prochaines malles afin d'arriver ici a peu pres en meme temps que les appareils.

De cette maniere, la Compagnie n'aura pas a supporter des frais inutiles. Elle a le plus grand interet a ne pas perdre un seul instant, car le temps perdu est une ruine en industrie, attendu que les frais generaux de l' exploitation ne sont pas suspendus et que le materiel comme le service du personnel attache a l'operation restent improductifs.

Nous nous sommes efforces d'etablir notre usine le plus economiquement possible, sans cependant rien negliger relativement a la construction et a la solidite tant de nos appareils, que des batiments destines a les recevoir, pour leur assurer un parfait fonctionnement, et la plus longue duree possible.

Nous avons seulement evite soigneusement tout luxe inutile, attendu qu'il ne peut contribuer en rien aux bons resultats d'une operation industrielle. Que c'est le contraire qui a lieu, car il absorbe un capital dont l'interet vient elever le prix des produits. Ce qui interdit parfois ces memes produits a la consommation generale, et les reduit forcement a une consommation de luxe.

Notre compagnie est au contraire interessee a produire le gaz le meilleur marche possible afin de pouvoir le vendre a un prix qui force la consommation generale a s'en servir.

C'est vers ce but que nous avons dirige tous nos efforts en supprimant toute depense improductive.

D'apres les calculs faits par Mr. Pelegrini ingenieur de la compagnie, et detailles dans le second tableau annexe a notre rapport, il resulterait qu'en supposant un prix moyen de dix Taels par tonne de charbon de Newcastle, la compagnie pourrait livrer le gaz a raison de 12 cents de piastre par metre Cube, dans l'hypothese d'une consommation de 1,000 becs seulement. Et a 10 cents de piastre, lorsque cette consommation s elevera a 2,000 becs.

De plus, Mr. Pelegrini etudiera les diverses varietes de charbons Chinois et Japonnais ainsi que ceux d'Australie et de Formosa; et si le gaz qu'ils degagent est en assez grande quantite et d'une bonne qualite il n'y a aucun doute que le prix du metre cube du Gaz pourra etre abaisse en dessous de 10 cents de piastre, a cause de la difference du prix de ces charbons avec ceux d'Angleterre.

Surtout si la consommation s'elevait a 3 ou 4,000 becs, quantite que la compagnie pourrait fournir facilement et sans beaucoup de frais nouveaux; attendu que les conduites que elle va poser dans le sol etant calculees pour une consommation de 5,000 becs, elle n'aurait plus qu' a ajouter de nouveaux Gazometres et de nouveaux fourneaux a ceux construits primitivement.

La consommation du pays peut s'elever jusqu'a ce chiffre sans crainte que les nouveaux travaux a executer amenent une interruption dans le service existant, par suite du deplacement des tuyaux de conduite.

Il est toutefois a considerer que meme au prix de 12 cents de piastre par metre cube, l'eclairage au gaz est encore trois fois moins couteux que celui a l'huile, a quantite egale de lumiere produite.

Il ne nous reste plus, Messieurs, qu' a vous soumettre les tableaux dont nous vous avons parle, et, apres examen, nous esperons que vous voudrez bien approuver ce que nous avons cru devoir faire dans l'interet de la Compagnie.

M. Morel was very happy to hear that Tls. 2,000 remained unexpended; but instead of paying it away in interest on the shares as was proposed, he thought it better that they should wait for a dividend until they were actually in a position to furnish gas, and keep this sum as a reserve fund against unforeseen circumstances. It would be imprudent to dispose of it now; and no one had expected to receive a dividend until the gas works were fairly in operation.

M. Ortmans wished to propose the following three resolutions, which Mr. Hanbury seconded.

Qu'un delai d'un mois soit donne aux actionnaires de la Compagnie qui se refusent a payer leurs actions, apres lequel delai elles seront vendues aux encheres a leurs risques et perils.

2° Proposition.

De publier dans les journaux de la localite le compte rendu des seances des administrateurs, afin que les actionnaires puissent se rendre compte de l'entreprise.

3° Proposition.

Que les actions ne portent d'interet qu'a dater du 1er Avril prochain, et qu'il ne soient payables que le 31 Mars, 1867.

M. Meynard said it was impossible there could be any great mistake as the contracts were concluded, and showed a surplus to the credit of the Company in the Comptoir d' Escompte.

M. Morel urged that it was much better to have a reserve than to be obliged to meet a deficit. Tls. 2,000 was not too large a sum for the Company to keep in hand; and he thought it would be much better to fix as the time for declaring a dividend, the date when gas began to be furnished. He would propose an amendment to that effect.

Que les actions ne porteront d'interet qu'a dater du jour ou la Compagnie sera mise a meme de fournir du Gaz a la concession, que toutefois si par suite d'evenements imprevus la Compagnie n'etait pas a meme de le faire avant la fin de cette annee 1866, les actionnaires exerceraient leur droit de recours contre la Municipalite a partir de cette date 31 Decembre 1866.

M. Bernard thought it would be better to fix a period than to leave it doubtful as suggested by M. Morel. They hoped to get gas on the 15th August; but they had seen in the English concession how the event had been delayed from six months to six months, and it might be so here. From the moment the shares were paid up in full, interest should begin to count. The money was in the bank paying interest, and might as well be employed.

M. Meynard felt certain that if they did not get the gas in August they would have it in September. It was only a question of not losing time.

M. Bernard enquired whether the guarantee of 10 per cent interest by the Municipal Council were formal.

M. Ortmans replied that the guarantee was registered at the French Consulate, and had been approved by the Land Renters.

M. Meintz did not think it worth while to draw the trivial interest which the Tls. 2,000 would yield. It was better to keep it for incidental expenses. If they withdrew it, the next thing would be that they would find themselves called on for new subscriptions. He should second M. Morel's proposal.

M. Morel said it was not intended to guarantee interest on the capital so long as gas was not made.

M. Meynard explained that that was the very reason he proposed a dividend out of the Tls. 2,000. As they could not get at the municipality, let them declare a dividend out of what they had.

Mr. Hanbury considered the guarantee given by the municipality might be insisted on from the time the money was paid. But for that guarantee there would probably have been no company at all. He did not however wish to insist on its payment; he was content to wait till the gas works were in operation. After the experience of the English company it would have been impossible to have raised money if the municipality had not guaranteed 10 per cent. In India the guarantee of 5 per cent by the government had been necessary to enable funds to be raised for the construction of railways. The telegraph *via* the Red Sea which had failed completely was an instance in which the guarantee held good, although the loss of capital had been total. Suppose the gas failed entirely, would the municipal guarantee hold good? His opinion was that it would, and that the municipality would have to do its best to meet the call. The proposal to divide the Tls. 2,000 was inadmissible. It might be pleasant, but it would be clearly improper.

Mr. Walsh said a guarantee implied payment of interest from the moment of payment of the first call.

Mr. Ortmans' first and second resolutions were now put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Morel's amendment on M. Ortmans' third resolution was adopted by 38 against 18 votes.

Some discussion here arose as to the permanance of the appointment of the directors, and in order to clear up doubt, M. Galle proposed

De confirmer la nomination des administrateurs actuels.

M. Cliquet seconded this proposal which was carried with acclamation.

M. Meynard proposed and M. Gallo seconded

Que les actions definitives de la Compagnie du Gaz soient cessibles par voie d'endorsement.

M. Bernard objected that no shares were transferable except by registry.

M. Morel differed. The shares of the S. S. N. Company were transferable by simple endorsement. The proposal was then put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Philippe proposed and M. Bernard seconded.

Que le rapport de M. le Directeur et du tresorier de la Compagnie qui vient d' etre lu, soit approuve.

The Chairman having announced the resignation of three directors, M. Chapelle proposed Messrs. Cliquet, Meintz and Heinsen in their place. Both propositions were carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Director for services during the year was then proposed by M. Bernard, seconded by M. Philippe, and carried with applause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS, to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his Brother at WORCESTER May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold universally by the principal dealers in Sauces;—
Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors LEA and PERRINS, 68, Broad-street Worcester, & 19, Fenchurch-street London.—Barclay & Sons;—Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for

ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFCTIONS.

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin

it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by

DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Caution.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that

"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

Telegrams to Europe per Indo-European, Malta and Alexandria and Malta and Trieste lines.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited.)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, 21st Sept, 1865.
tf 650

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION),

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles *are not* substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and addresses upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils, thus avoiding all possibility of contract with Copper, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar, in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Patés, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings à la Sardines, Soups, Meats, and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, to well as many other articles too numerous as include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' *Celebrated, Worcestershire Sauce,* Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

22ap-66 548 22nd April, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,

Constructors of Steam and Sailing Vessels, General Commission Agents, Surveyors, and Valyers,

27, Leadenhall Street. London, E.C.

CONTRACT for Building every description of Vessels adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels, with Teak Planking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in

CHINA, OR ELSEWHERE.

31ma-66 642 September 30h, 1865.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE.

New and most valuable Medicines, for hitherto intractable and incurable Diseases.

UNLIKE the Patent Medicines generally imported from the United Kingdom, the following from France have been severely tested and scrutinised by the most eminent Government and private analytical and operative chemists and practising physicians of Paris, &c., insomuch that the entire Parisian Medical Faculty, attached to the Government and other Hospitals, &c. in the French Dominions, can, after rigorous trials, with the fullest confidence, recommend them to the favourable notice of all alnguishing, not only under ordinary diseases, but those who may be "hoping against hope."

No more Cod Liver Oil,---Syrup of Iodised Horse-Radish.

Prepared by Grimault & Co.

According to the Certificates of the physicians of Paris Hospitals detailed in the prospectus, and with the approbation of several Academies, this Syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is really superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite; it regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood; and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known, It never fatigues the stomach and bowels like the Iodide of Potassium and the Iodide of Iron, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. Dr. Cazenave, of St. Louis Hospital, Paris, recommends it particularly in cutaneous diseases, conjointly with the pills which bear his name.

No more Consumption.

Diseases of the Chest,—Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, manufactured by Grimault & Co., Chemists of Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new medicine, which is delicious to the palate, is a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, irritation of the lungs, and is also an excellent remedy in cases of consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, nocturnal perspirations cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health and flesh.

No more Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Digestive Elixir of Pepsine, prepared by Grimault & Co. Chemists, 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. Pepsine is the gastric juice itself, or rather the active principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes the supply of the digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn, anæmia, loss of strength, and in females general derangement. The *Elixir of Pepsine,* which is sanctioned by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy

No more poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.

Dr. Leza's Phosphate of Iron.—This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. From observations made in the Paris Hospital, and detailed in the Prospectus, it is superior to ferruginous pills, lactate of iron, iron reduced by hydrogen, pills and syrup of the iodide of iron, and cures rapidly stomach complaints, painful digestion, poverty of blood, loss of strength and appetite, and the diseases incident to females. It is the best adjunct to cod liver oil, and the best preserver of health intropical climates.

Internal or Local.
New Curative Agent.
MATICO.
GRIMAULT and Co.,—Paris.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called Matico, and *cures promptly* and *infallibly,* without any fear of inflammatory results. The great, majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York, now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free for 9d.

General Depots:—
In Paris,—Grimault & Co.
In Shanghai,—J. Llewellyn & Co.
In Hongkong,—J. J. da Silva e Souza.
In Singapore,—R. Jamie.
And every good druggist.
tf 644 30th September, 1865.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS,
SHANGHAE.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.
Chemists & Druggists,
NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND,
SHANGHAI.
大 藥 房
tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 1864.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
March 23	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	March 22	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 23	Barrossa	H. M. S.		Boys	Wusung	... 22		
... 23	Freya	Prus sch	145	Bapps	Keelung	... 6	Coals	Oxford and Co.
... 23	Flying Spur	Br ship			London			Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 23	Fair Leader	Br bark	474	Pearse	Cardiff		do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 24	Tiempo	Spa brig	367	Modeirvaga	Manila	Feb 27	General	Phillips, Moore and Co
... 24	Maravi	Br bark	439	Anderson	Yokohama	March 8	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 24	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	... 19	do	Trautmann and Co
... 24	Vulcan	Br str	130	Randall	Fuchau	... 18	do	J. H. Wignall and Co
... 25	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	... 24	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 25	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	... 22	do	Dent and Co
... 25	Moyune	Am str	700	Johnson	Hankow	... 22	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Trebalgan	Br ship	1171	Lewis	Fuchau	... 1	Poles	Blain, Tate and Co
... 25	Corea	Br str	648	Russell	Hongkong	... 21	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 25	Pluto	Chi str		Parkes	Cruise	... 23		Chinese Government
... 26	Anne Porter	Br bark	234	Roch	Nagasaki	... 17	do	Clausen Droege and Co
... 26	Queen of India	Br ship	657	Thorton	Fuchau	... 18	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 26	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Hankow	... 22	General	Geo. Barnet and Co
... 26	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Doopoo	... 23		Chinese Government
... 27	Yeddo	Br str	290	Laity	Tientsin	... 12	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 27	Elsabea	Prus brig	210	Kohn	Swatow	... 13	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 27	Paou Shun	Chi str	500	Horo	Chinhai	... 26		Chinese Government
... 28	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	... 27	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 28	Shanghai	Spa bark	270	Aurtenecho	Manila	Feb 25	do	John Thorne
... 29	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	March 28	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Leopard	H. M. S.		Lecki	Nagasaki	... 26		
... 29	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hongkong	... 22	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatches by.
March 23	China	Ham str	648	Moller	Chefoo & Tientsin	Part of Original, etc.	Siemssen and Co
... 23	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg and Co
... 23	Waratah	Br str	256	Oliver	Fuchau	Sundries, etc.	Moses and Co
... 23	Shooey-leen	Br str	492	Mann	Newchwang	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 23	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 23	Labourdonnais	Fr str	871	Pelissot	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 24	Naomi	Br ship	709	Sayers	Taku	Ballast	Moses and Co
... 24	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 24	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Stocks	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 24	Burdwan	Br ship	803	Douglas	Fuchau	Re-exports	Dent and Co
... 25	Aviso	Port str	160	Garretson	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	T. Kroes and Co
... 25	Huquong	Am str	1383	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 25	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
... 25	Tatung	Am str	107	Cook	Hankow		H. Fogg and Co
... 26	Ganges	Br str	742	Bernard	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Wm. Davison, for Agt
... 26	Peterborough	Br bark	560	Orchard	Taku	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 26	Gorilla	Am lug	36	Austin	Newchwang	do	Master
... 26	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and
... 27	Eunice Nicholas	Br ship	1069	Barry	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Dow and Co
... 27	F. Reck	Bro bark	546	Stuchmann	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Eduard Schellhass and Co
... 27	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 27	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Ningpo	Part of Original, etc.	Geo. Barnet and Co
... 28	Ann Adamson	Br bark	501	Hutton	Newchwang	Sundries	Frazar and Co
... 28	Aurora	Br brig	227	Lessing	Newchwang	do	Frazar and Co
... 28	John Stephenson	Br	392	Westtake	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 28	Corea	Br str	648	Russell	Chefoo & Tientsin	Part of Original, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 28	Vulcan	Br str	130	Randall	Fuchau	Sundries, etc.	J. H. Wignall and Co
... 28	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 29	Hiogo	Br str	243	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	T. Kroes and Co
... 29	Akindo	Br baq	396	Scott	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	John Thorne
... 29	Glasgow	Br sh	1168	Smith	Singapore	Sundries & Re-exports	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 29	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow and Ports		Dent and Co
... 29	Moyune	Am str	700	Johnson	Hankow and Ports		Russell and Co
... 29	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, MARCH 31, 1866.

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

The anchorage is divided into *Nine Sections* from Upper Limit where a mark is placed defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary. The 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steam-boat Anchorage.

Section.
1,—From upper limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section.
6,—From Old Dock to Olyphant's Jetty.
7,— „ Olyphant's Jetty to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Jetty.
9,— „ Gibb Livingston's Jetty to Lower Limit Mark.
Outside Lower Limit.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored abreast between the Banks to the river, and lettered according to their position, thus—S. Shanghai Side, C. Centre, P. Pootung Side, and O. L. Outside Limit.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
P & O M	Aden	Andrews	Br str	507	Mar 22	Hongkong	Wm. Davison, for Agt	Hongkong	Cld. 29th inst
3 p	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
1 s	China	Schroon	Br str	25			Trautmann and Co.		„
2 p	Chusan	Burdis	Br str	434	Feb 4	Nagasaki	E. A. Reynolds		Ft or Ch
6 c	Confucius	McCaslin	Chi str	265	Mar 26	Doopoo	Chinese Government		
M I M	Dupleix	Mélizan	Fr str	872	Mar 21	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales	Yokohama	24h after F. Mails
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
Wusung	Fenella		Chi str	179	Jan 5	Chusan	Chinese Government		
4 p	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1123	Feb 18	Yangtsze	Russell and Co.		Repairing
1 s	Gazelle	Smith	Br str	20	July 6	Sedong	Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co.		„
4 s	Heachew	Comstock	Am str	30		Sedong	T. J. Falls		
8 s	Hercules		Chi str		Feb 9	Cruise			
4 p	Island Queen		Br str	129			F. R. Gamwell		Laid up
5 p	Japan	Bell	Br str	255	Mar 22	Tientsin	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	Cld. 29th inst
6 p	Mercury		Br str	138	June 28	Ningpo	Reid and Co.		Laid up
T J	Nanzing	Tulloh	Br str	419	Mar 24	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co	Tientsin viâ Chefoo	Cld. 29th inst
5 c	Paou Shun	Horo	Chi str	500	Mar 27	Chinhai	Chinese Government		
4 p	Paw-loong	Simmons	Am str	80		Wreck of *Wokee*	T. J. Falls		
5 c	Pluto		Chi str		Mar 25	Nanking	Chinese Government		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
4 p	Szechuen	Perkins	Am str	543	Jan 10	Ningpo	Russell and Co.		Repairing
1 s	Tunquai	Lynch	Br str	20		Hangchow			Laid up
1 s	Taurus	Smith	Br str	25					„
1 s	Tsatlee	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb 19	Soochow	Russell and Co.		„
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Launched	Geo. Barnet and Co.		„
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	115	Dec 25	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		„
5 p	Wusung	Hellett	Am str	161	Jan 13				„
7 s D J	Yeddo	Laity	Br str	290	Mar 27	Tientsin	W. R. Adamson and Co	Tientsin	3rd proximo
	29 Steamers								

HULKS.

No.&Sec.	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
7 p	Berwick Walls,	Barclay,	Floating Hospital		
7 p	Bethel,				
6 p	Kingsan,	Brown,	American ship		Augustine Heard & Co.
1 s	Lady McNaughten,	Green,	British ship	570	M. I. Steam-ship Company
3 s	Louisa,		British ship	90	Wheelock Brothers
9 p	Melbourne,	Friday,	British barque	594	Shaw, Brothers & Co.
O U L	Ngapuhi,		British ship	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod,	Howard,	British barque	202	H. I. M.'s Customs
7 s	Rosa,	Richardson,			F. R. Gamwell
Tonkado	Sea Horse,				
Tonkado	Toy Fat,	Cuslar.	Prussian barque	266	Wm. Pustau & Co.

[Edited by R. Alexander Jamieson, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald" Office, Shanghai.*]

SUPPLEMENT.

TO THE

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," MARCH 31, 1866.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
1 s	Adeline	Ramsey	Br bg	235	Mar 21	Taiwan	A. R. Tilby and Co	Tientsin	Immediately
7 c	Anne Porter	Roch	Br bg	211	Mar 26	Nagasaki	Clausen Droege and Co	Newchwang	5th proximo
2 s	Bessie Searight	Timin	Pruss bg	130	Mar 15	Keelung	Eduard Schellhass and Co	Tientsin	Cld. 29th inst
9 c	Bolina	Russell	Br baq	433	Aug 25	Yokohama			
1 c	Buena Vista	Ayres	Am sh	547	Mar 22	Fuchau	Russell and Co		For Sale
7 s	Catharina	Gram.	Ham baq	2[illegible]7	Mar 15	Hamburgh	Clausen, Droege and Co	Chefoo	Cld. 29th inst
1 p	Chinaman	Downie	Br sh	667	Mar 14	Fuchau	Holliday, Wise and Co	Fuchau	Cld. 29th inst
7 s	Columbine	Malbrance	Dut baq	505	Mar 9	Newcastle	Siemssen and Co	Newchwang	Early
1 p	Coulnakyle	Morrison	Br sh	579	Mar 19	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	Early
1 p	Coromandel	Smith	Br sh	735	Mar 15	Fuchau	Master		Discharging
7 s H W	Drusus	Hansford	Br baq	398	Mar 4	Yokohama	Augustine Heard and Co	Nagasaki	Early
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	145	July 21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		Laid up
1 s	Elsabea	Kohn	Prus. bg	210	Mar 27	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co		
7 s H W	Emerald	McKenzie	Br baq	606	Mar 13	Sunderland	A. Habibbhoy	Newchwang	Early
6 s H J	Fair Leader	Pearse	Br baq	474	Mar 23	Cardiff	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Immediately
1 c	Finzel	Hicks	Br baq	487	Mar 5	Fuchau	Dow and Co	New York	Early
6 c	Flying Spur		Br sh		Mar 23	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
8 s	Freya	Pupps	Prus sch	145	Mar 23	Keelung	Oxford and Co	Nagasaki	Immediately
8 s	Hallie Jackson	Rennie	Am bg	81	Mar 16	San Francisco	Augustine Heard and Co		
7 c	Ironside	Clare	Br sh	900	Feb 6	Cardiff	Siemssen and Co	Singapore&H'kong	Cld. 28th inst
3 c	James Wishart	Buchanan	Br sh	775	Feb 11	Swansea	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Immediately
1 p	Janet Mitchell	Bulman	Br sh	711	Feb 23	Newport	A. Habibbhoy		Discharging
1 c	John C. Munro	Wood	Br sh	612	Mar 21	Fuchau	Master		"
6 s	Keen-ta	Holmes	Br baq	286	Feb 1	Swatow			
2 c	Lockett	Topham	Br sh	615	Feb 11	Liverpool	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Liverpool	Early
1 c	Madura	Mathews	Br baq	314	Mar 19	Hongkong	Order	Swatow	Cld. 29th inst
2 c	Maiden Queen	Smith	Br sh	815	Jan 28	London	Dent and Co	Liverpool	Early
2 s	Marion	Laughton	Br baq	460	Mar 18	Fuchau	A. R. Tilby and Co	Newchwang	Cld. 29th inst
2 c	Maravi	Anderson	Br bdq	432	Mar 24	Yokohama	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
8 s	Medina	Le Feuvre	Br baq	357	Feb 27	Yokohama	F. R. Gamwell	Fuchau	Cld. 29th inst
7 s	Mercia	Simmers	Br baq	596	Mar 22	Manila	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Morning Star	Johnston	Br sh	562	Mar 18	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	Early
1 p	Napoleon III	Mowett	Br sh	780	Mar 13	Fuchau	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Ft or Ch
8 s	Petrel	Jervis	Br sch	267	May 31	Hakodadi	Dent and Co		Laid up
1 c	Queen of India	Thorton	Br sh	657	Mar 26	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		Discharging
1 c	Rover	Hunt	Am baq	358	Mar 16	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Chefoo	Cld. 27th inst
2 c	Shanghai	Aurteneche	Spa baq	[illegible]70	Mar 28	Manila	John-Thorne		
1 c	Simoda	Drysdale	Br sh	650	Mar 14	Fuchau	Dow and Co		Discharging
3 c	Taeping	Mackinnon	Br sh	767	Mar 12	London	Gilman and Co		"
2 s	Tiempo	Modeirynga	Spa bg	367	Mar 24	Manila	Phillips, Moore and Co	Amoy & Manila	Immediately
1 p	Trebalgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar 25	Fuchau	Blain, Tate and Co		Ft or Ch
5 s	Vanguard	Scott	Br sh	626	Mar 14	Cardiff	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
2 c	Whampoa	Carter	Br sh	1197	Feb 9	Cardiff	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Early
9 c	Winona	Lunt	Am sh	1150	Feb 14	Cardiff	Master		Discharging
	44 Vessels								

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill,		American steamer	63	J. H. Wignall & Co.
	Emperor,	M. A. Williams,	British steamer	106	
	Fei Yuen,	Erickson,	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin,	Kofod,	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Martin White,	Peble,	American steamer	100	H. Fogg & Co.
	Sampson,	Ryder,	British steamer	81	Hunt & Co.
	Titan,	Guilett,	British steamer		Smith, Kennedy & Co.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Acorn,	......	Speer,	H. M. S.	......	......	......		Hospital Ship
3 c	Barrosa,	......	Boys	H. M. S.	21	400	275	Mar 23	Wusung
5 c	Manilla,	......	Stewart,	H. M. S.	......	......	......	Feb. 28	Hankow
4 s	Starling,	......	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	2	......	......		
4 s	Wenzel,		Daughty,	H. M. G. B.	......	......	......	Jan. 14	
3 c	America,	......		H. I. M. S.	......	......	......		
	Deroulede,	......		H. I. M. S.	......	......	......	Mar 16	Chefoo
2 s	Laplace,	......	Amet,	H. I. M. S.	8	400	190	Aug. 1	Hongkong
2 s	Hongkong,	......	Richy,	H. I. M. S.	1	......	25		

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH MARCH, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	*Malwa.* Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	*Patna.* Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	*Benares.* Weight.	*Turkey.* Chests.	*Turkey.* Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels, ...	270	270.00	140	168.00	30	36.00	5	5.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	270	270.00	140	168.00	30	36.00	5	5.00

	Malwa. Chests.	*Malwa.* Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	*Patna.* Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	*Benares.* Weight.	*Persian.* Chests.	*Persian.* Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption ...	22	22.00	106	127.20	3	3 60	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description	*Chinkiang.* Chests.	*Chinkiang.* Weight	*Kiukiang* Chests.	*Kiukiang* Weight	*Hankow.* Chests.	*Hankow.* Weight	*Chefoo.* Chests.	*Chefoo.* Weight	*Tientsin.* Chests.	*Tientsin.* Weight	*Newchwang.* Chests.	*Newchwang.* Weight	*Ningpo.* Chests.	*Ningpo.* Weight.	*Foochow.* Chests.	*Foochow.* Weight.	*Hongkong.* Chests.	*Hongkong.* Weight.	*Takao.* Chests.	*Takao.* Weight.	*Total* Chests.	*Total* Weight.
Malwa...	183	183.00	183½	183.50	111½	111.50	159	159.00	248	248.00	2	2.00	63	63.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	950	950·00
Patna	5	6.00	...	...	10	12.00	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	10	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	36.00
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6.00
Persian	...	...	5	5.00	5	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7.00	...	...	2	2.00	...	...	19	19.00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	188	189.00	188½	188.50	126½	128.50	161	165.00	248	248.00	7	8.00	80	82.00	...	...	2	2.00	...	...	1004	1011.00